There's No Use Talking | ANNIE WAGNER'S FATE

anything, and sometimes we don't say much when we do talk. The most eloquent thing after all is the PRICE.

We urge you to inspect the PRICE on all our Remnants and Odds and Ends. No such sacrifices ever made by us before. Remember they must all be sold. The PRICES will make them go. Every article in our store reduced. Don't delay coming. Come to-day.

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Consult us as to any.

-ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER & LEE

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A special selection of these beautiful instruments are displayed in our warerooms, and should be seen.

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DALTON'S CALENDAR.

Dec. 27-Washington made dictator, 1776. Dec. 28-Mason and Slidell surrendered, 1863.

A NEW HAT

For the New Year.

A line of SEALSKIN CAPS

CLOTH CAPS - Handsome

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English styles.

HIGH - CLASS HATTER BATES HOUSE.

Patti Concert. Mme. Adelina Patti, who is to appear in this city in grand concert and grand opera Tuesday evening, Jan. 2, has not visited Indianapolis in thirteen years. Her voice has lost none of its grandeur, and the press notices everywhere are flattering in the extreme. The management has surrounded the world-wide reputation. These are: Mile. Guerrina Fabbri, contralto; Mile. Louise Engel, mezzo-soprano; Mr. Durward Lely. tenor; Signor Antonis Glasso, baritone; Signor Norvara, basso; Signor Arditi, con-The advance sale of seats for the engagement will begin this morning at 9 o'clock at the piano warerooms of D. H. Baldwin & Co., under the Denison Hotel. The prices are popular and have been put within the range of all, as follows: \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and

Besides the miscellaneous concert programme, the second act of Flotow's charming opera "Martha" will be given in costume, with scenery and all accessories, including a grand orchestra, which is a part of the organization.

Wisdom.

Detroit Free Press. He-I want to marry a woman who I know knows more than I do. let you know it.

Furniture at Wm. L. Elder's.

Rye meal and rye flour at Van Pelt's,

If we don't talk we wouldn't say It Will Probably Be Determined by the Jury This Evening.

> Mr. Spaan Completes His Argument for the Defense-Purchase of Poison and Motive.

The usual crowd was at the Criminal

Court, yesterday morning, to hear Mr.

Spaan conclude his argument in the Wag-

ner trial. They all expected a masterful

plea for the life of the girl, nor were they disappointed. In substance Mr. Spaan said: "I was talking about the scheme of this girl, as claimed by the prosecution, to marry Charles Koesters. They have laid great stress on the fact that she had addressed some valentines to herself and that when the postman delivered them she remarked that she 'did not care for that fellow.' They say that this was a scheme to excite Koesters's jealousy. She says she bought the valentines for little Mamie. If she had not testified the whole story would have fallen to the ground of its own weight, Her entire conduct in that family stamps the story as a lie. They say that the poisoning of little Mamle was a part of her scheme to aid her in marrying Koesters. That is the most flendish thing that has crept into this case. The idea of poisoning a nine-yearold child, who only added to Koesters's necessity for a wife, for the purpose of increasing her chances of becoming Mrs. Koesters! The death of Mamie Koesters, as the court will tell, has nothing to do with this case, only so far as it goes to show a motive for the commission of the crime with which this defendant is charged. Who was little Mamie Koesters? Why had her childish affection found an echoing chord in the breast of Annie Wagner? Love. One word explains it all. The very touch of Annie's hand, the sound of her voice was enough to cause this little girl to yield a childish obedience to anything Annie might say, even to the consummation of this fiendish scheme, had it been well founded. The story of the conversation of little Mamie and Annie, when Mamie went

to her in the loving confidence always dis-

played between them, and told Annie about

the play at the church, in which there was

a wicked stepmother, and asked Annie if

all stepmothers were wicked, and Annie

said, 'Most all are,' plainly shows that the

thought of marrying Charles Koesters had

never entered her mind. And Mr. Duncan

then said, with all the eloquence at his com-

CLAIMS A CONSPIRACY.

mand: 'She then poisoned little Mamie.'

"Annie tola you that Mamie said that she was glad that grandpa was gone because now 'se could not scold anyone. But old Mrs. Ohleyer, on the other hand, said it was Annie herself who had said this. You will remember that Mrs. Ohleyer is the witness who, while she knew that it was she who gave Koesters that shirt on Christmas day, did not mention it because she knew it would help Annie's case to do so. While the Koestrs, the Ohleyers this man Borst were hatchup this flimsy scheme against they were hypocritical enough to treat her as an equal and a friend. Great Jehovah, in what way could the old man Koesters have stood in the way of Annie Wagner's marriage with Charles Koesters? Why was little Mamie in the way? They point to her death as an evidence. Why, Almighty God, in his beneficent kindness calls away the king from his throne and the little child from its mother's breast. The proposition stated to you by Mr. Duncan and Mr. Brown is that you cannot find the defendant guilty while there yet remains in your mind a reasonable doubt of her guilt. This is not the proposition of a lawyer. It is the fundamental groundwork of all criminal jurisprudence. It is the bulwark of American freedom and liberty. Now, if these people were poisoned whom do they depend upon to prove the fact? Is it a man whose very name calls to your minds thoughts of justice, of scientific care or integrity? No, it is a man who, while at the very beginning of his investigations in this case, said, 'I believe she is guilty.' That man is Dr. Eisenbeiss, an analytical chemist who has no laboratory, no instruments, in fact, he had to borrow everything with which he did this work, for which he now wants \$800 of the people's money. Dr. Reyer and Dr. Storch have added their writing to this case, and, like the foot-prints of time, their writing now stands out against them." Mr. Spaan then read the death certificate of Dr. Reyer, in which he attributed the death of little Mamie to toxine poisoning and then took up the evidence given by Drs. Reyer and Storch, showing several times where they contradicted themselves and each other. Continuing, he

"Dr. Hurty told you that it was possible for the arsenic placed on the face after death to have found its way into the stomach. Thus we have the evidence of Dr. Hurty, who testified that he had not been paid anything for his testimony, nor would he accept anything in the future, placed in the balance against the evidence of Dr. Eisenbeiss, the hired, interested numbskull, who has had his bill for \$800 laid away in the pigeon holes of the commissioners' office. Mr. Holtzman, do you think he will ever get if you don't convict this poor

Mr. Holtzman-Every cent of it.
"You think so, my friend, but I say to
you that the commissioners of this county are not going to pay this man Eisenbeiss for his worthless services.
"The State has tried very hard to make a point out of the statement that the defendant objected to the holding of a post-mortem examination of Mamie Koesters, but when the witnesses are examined it appears that it was Charles Koesters who made the objections. You will remember that Koesters himself testified before the coroner that he did not suspect anything wrong until Mrs. Ohleyer suggested it to him, and that he objected to the post-mor-tem because they did. Dr. Beck said on the stand that it was because of this objection that he ordered the post-mortem to be

Mr. Spaan then stated that he was done with all but one point bearing on the case, and that was the most important one. He regard to the alleged purchase of poison by Annie Wagner. He reviewed the evidence bearing on that point, quoting from the statements made by her sister and brother-in-law in support of his argument.

THE PURCHASE OF POISON. "They say that her story in regard to how she obtained the poison cannot be true on account of the discrepancy in the amount of poison found in the box and the quantity which should have been in it according to the testimony of Mr. Splann. Now, here is the box found in that closet, and here is a box I bought last Friday. Compare them. Do you see any difference in them? Do you think you would know which box had been handled around from hand to hand since last May and which one was bought last Friday?" (The boxes were passed around to the jury.) Mr. Spaan then read from Taylor on evidence to show that the detectives, in hunting around the scene of a crime, always ransack the entire neighborhood for anything slightly bearing on the guilt of the accused, but at the same time cover up anything which may prove the innocence of the one they have

decided is guilty. "Dr. Carey, the smart witness, tried to anticipate what I was going to ask him, and thereby gave me the very point I wanted to make. He said the poison was heavy and not easily shaken, and that is exactly what I wanted to say. Mrs. Bergman told you that she had taken three or four pinches of the powder, but when Dr. Beck found the box he imagined he saw the work of a knife blade. Now look at this." Then Mr. Spaan opened a box of the powder and took out four pinches of the powder with his fingers and then passed the box to the jury for inspection. It was

structure, Beck, the physician, who did not know the length of the human intes-tine, Splann, the sleuth-hound, hot-footed on the trail of a poor, ignorant German girl. But there was another gentleman at the Koesters home that day. A keenscented, sharp, intelligent newspaper re-porter, and of all the men of this world who get down among the details of a mystery, and who, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, build up a substantial structure of theories, based upon facts, these men are the newspaper reporters. They hunt for facts, but they want nothing that can-not be backed up by good sufficient rea-sons. Their professional reputation and the good name of their papers depend upon their stating the truth. Why didn't Mr. Duncan put the newspaper men on the stand with Beck and Splann? It was because he was a disinterested witness; he At this point the court adjourned till

argument from where he stopped in the morning. "In a case of circumstantial evi-dence, if any of the evidence can be explained on natural grounds the Supreme Court has said that those natural explanations must be considered. The doctors admitted that the symptoms noticed in this case could be attributed to alkaloidal poisoning. In the certificate of death of the old man the cause of death is given as acute dysentery. If the old man died of arsenical poisoning, who poisoned him in September, when he had the same symptoms? Why did Dr. Ryer report the September case and the cause of death as acute dysentery? Was some one interested in getting the old man out of the way at that time, just after he had made his will? He was then living with his wife and out of the reach of Annie Wagner. How much of a man's statement will you believe when he states in the death certificate acute dysentery, and then comes into court and swears the death was caused by arsenical poisoning? I believe, as truly as I believe that there is a just and true God who reigns above, that this girl is innocent, I will not blush to stand before you protest her innocence with all the power that God has given me. "If you wanted to poison any person would you go to a drug store only a few hundred yards from your home to buy the poison with which to do your dastardly work, and to a druggist with whom you was well acquainted? Just think of this girl going to Borst's drug store, only a few minutes' walk from her home, to buy poison to kill a whole family! And then the State says she is shrewd enough to stand their cross-examination for a whole day and never vary one lota from her story as told in her examination in chief. HE SEES THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE "But just here Mrs. Wetkoske steps in as our Gibraltar. Why would she, a stranger to Annie, come into court and make a false statement, thereby incurring the enmity of all the Koesters and their friends? Why should she subject herself to a severe cross-examination and have all her life laid bare to the public and even held up to ridicule? The prosecution even attacked her virtue. They knew full well that if they could not break down her testimony their case would fall of its own weight. Why, I say, did this woman bring all this upon herself? It was because she was guided by an all-seeing eye to save one of His innocent servants from an ignominious fate. I tell you, gentlemen, I am as much of a believer in the goodness of God as I am in the rock-bed foundations of the earth, and I don't believe He would allow this girl to suffer when she is as innocent of this crime as any of you are. Who brought Mrs. Wetkoske into court? Did Bergman, the poor teamster, pay her? Or did Annie? Or was it the lawyers who paid her to make up that long story she told to you about having bought a box of

Rough on Rats from druggist Borst on the

same day he says Annie Wagner, and no other person, bought poison of him? No; it was the command of God, who could not see His innocent child suffer for the crime of another. "What was Duncan's criticism on this What was the idiotic statement of the man who told you that he came into court to perform a duty, but who in reality came here to earn a few dirty dollars? He said she was not truthful because she said she bought cucumbers on May 22, which he said she could not do because they were on the market that early in the season. Mr. Duncan may know something about law, but he don't know anything about cucumbers or he would have known that the market gardeners, by planting them in hot beds, can have cucumbers much earlier, than that time. Mr. Duncan ridiculed Mrs. Wetkoske in every particular, but all his sarcasm fell to the ground as harmless as an arrow against a stone wall. Now, gentlemen, don't you know that this woman could not go through all the long stories of her movements for days and weeks and not get tangled up on it, unless it was true? If her evidence is not all true lived. Facts are linked together in an unbreakable chain. This woman's testimony was linked together in a chain, which the esecution was forced to consider unbreakable after a long and fruitless effort to tear it to pieces. She stated that she went to the depot to inquire the price of a ticket to Baltimore. Mr. Duncan thought he had her then, and asked her the price of a ticket. But she was ready for him and promptly stated that it was \$13. If that was not true why did they not bring that seller up here to tell you that it was false: It was because they would rather rely upor the sneers of the sneering counsel, paid for at so much a sneer. Mr. Duncan says that this woman was trained to give her evidence. He says she knew entirely too much for it to be true. He tried everything known to his ingenuity to break down the testimony of this witness, and after finding that with her statements, backed by the truth, he could not make her contradict herself, he then fell back upon the very flimsy excuse that she knew the truth too well for it to be true. This reminds me of the illiterate man who told his boy that he would whip him if he did not learn the alphabet in a week. The boy, to escape the whipping, learned the alphabet in the required time. Then some one twitted the old man because the boy knew more than he did, and he went home and whipped the boy for learning the alphabet. "What did Borst say when Mrs. Wetkoske went to him and told him that she the day that he said he had sold it to Annie Wagner? Was his answer the answer of a disinterested person? Was it the reply of an honest man? Was it the answer of a man who wanted to get out the facts of the case so as to do every one full justice? Was it the reply of a man with an honest motive inspiring it? No; it was the reply of a man whose opinion was already formed, a man who, for some reason, wanted suspicion to fall upon Annie Wagner. He said, 'You had better keep out of this and let Annie Wagner alone. She is a nice one.' "Now, gentlemen, another point I want to impress upon you. Was not this poison found in a closet accessible to every member of the family? Could not Charles Koes-ters or any other member of the family who had an interest in putting the old man out of the way have used it, knowing full well that, as the poison belonged to Annie, she would be the one to be called to account for it? I am not accusing any one of the murder, if murder has been committed, but merely call your attention to these facts

Now, are you going to believe that this man Borst could not be mistaken when he says that it was Annie Wagner who bought poison from him on that fatal Monday, or will you accept the unshaken statement of Mrs. Wetkoske that it was she who wore the blue dress, and she who told Mr. Borst about the rats having spoiled her apples, and that bought the only box of 'Rough on Rats' which Mr. Borst says he sold on that day. Gentlemen, I wish I had time to read this whole book to you. (Greenleaf on Evidence.) I would show you hundreds of cases where people have gone to an untimely death through human fallibility in the matter of recognizing faces. 'Mr. Duncan says Annie is a shrewd, de-

that you may consider who else might have

had a motive for wishing to be rid of these

people. What a field there is here for our

Mr. Spaan here read several old English

cases of conviction on circumstantial evi-

dence where persons were hanged, and aft

erwards proved innocent beyond any possi-

ble doubt. All were cases of mistaken iden-

signing woman. Why then did she not go to some other druggist in a listant part of the city to buy the poison for her deadly work? Why did she not destroy what was left after using it on her victims? When it was found she did not deny owning it? Why did she not say it had been bought by Mrs. Koesters, who was then dead, and could not deny it? Or, why did she not make any of the various excuses which might have been plausible? Why, I say, did she not do this? Because in her innocence such things never entered her mind. The truth came from her lips as natural as the cries from the lips of a new born babe. She had nothing to deny. Excuses were unneces-

WOMEN WHO WANT HER HANGED. "There are women behind this prosecution who would knit at the execution of this girl with as much pleasure as the French women witnessed the drop of the heads of traitors from the guillotine. They would do anything to secure her conviction, even to an unjust attack upon the virtue of as true a woman as ever trod the face of the earth. But all their arrows fell harmlers from the shield of virtue cast around Mrs.

"Isn't it remarkable that we have as wit-

would injure the defendant? I asked them about other things that occurred at about the time referred to in their testimony, but not one of them could remember anything except such things as they wanted to remember. It is with such testimony as this that they are trying to rebut the testimony of Mrs. Bergman and her husband, which they could not break even in a minor point by their most severe cross-examination. Mr. Splann and Mr. Niehaus went to see Mrs Bergman just after she had heard the terrible news of the arrest of her only sister on a charge of murder, the sister she had played with in her childhood days, the sister she had slept with in the old country. This awful news had just reached her, and then a tornado to ply her with questions to be used in the prosecution of this poor girl. Yet with all that awful calamity weighing her down, she has come into court and testified concerning that conversation, and Mr. Duncan's hottest shot were unable to break

"Now I have gone through this case with you trying to review the evidence before you in a logical way, showing you how some circumstances in evidence can be easily explained away by natural circumstances. I want to call your attention to the alleged motive. There are others who Koesters tried to take the property of the old man away from their mother after the death of the old man, and would have succeeded if she had not gone to see a lawyer and had her interests looked after. Now, gentlemen, I place the motive of others against the motive assigned by the prosecution. It is in evidence that whenever the old man or their mother got sick Charles and Frank Koesters would send for a lawyer to draw up a will before they would send for a doctor. I am not accusing them or any one of murder, but simply place these facts before you to show that here are others who had a stronger motive for wanting these old folks out of the way than has been assigned as the motive of

"I will now yield to Mr. Holtzman, who has a duty to perform here. He is the prosecutor of the county, and is not like for a few paltry dollars. He will call your attention to such facts as may tend to strengthen his cause, but he does not do it because he loves the duty of prosecuting helpless girls, but because he is the public prosecutor and must perform his duty, however disagreeable it may be. He is a gentleman and will only do his duty. Listen to him kindly, but don't allow him to eause you to make a mistake in this case like one of the forty-five cases mentioned in this book. Think of the awful responsibility on you of determining the gull or innocence of this girl. Take her in the arms of kindness. Look at the case squarely and I believe you will be able to give her the freedom which she de-

This concluded Mr. Spaan's argument and ourt adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Holtzman will begin his closing The probabilities are that the ase will go to the jury this evening. Durng Mr. Spaan's argument, when he referred to the time when Mrs. Bergman first heard of her sister's arrest, there were very few dry eyes among the ladies, and Annie Wagner leaned on her elbow and

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Tabulation of the Reports Made to the Auditor of State.

The State Auditor has just completed his first report of the building and loan assoclations of the State. The statements were filed in accordance with a law enacted by the last Legislature. There are 477 active associations in the State. The statement is based on figures of June 20, 1893, and is

I	is based on lightes of June oo, 1000, and is
ı	as follows:
ì	ASSETS.
ł	
Į	Cash on hand
I	Loans on mortgage security 25,208,832.52
ı	Loans on stock or pass-book se-
ł	curity 1,136,768.53
ı	Furniture and fixtures 20,372.89
ı	Stationery and supplies 10,110.29
ı	
ı	Real estate 135,876.30
ı	Dues, interest and fines in ar-
ŧ	rears 47,996.16
١	Miscellaneous assets 337,603.60
1	
١	Total\$27,538,061.94
١	LIABILITIES,
å	Running stock and dividends \$19,324,538,93
1	That are stock and dividends, \$13,024,000.30
ı	Paid-up stock and dividends 4,772,151.68
1	Deposits and interest 180,416.58
ı	Fund for contingent losses 67.279.10

Fund for contingent losses Borrowed money Undivided profits Dues, interest and premiums	67,279.10 987,158.50 1,760,587.83
paid in advance	102,711.73 343,217.53
Total	27,538,061.9
Cash on hand at close of last fiscal year Dues on running stock Paid-up stock Deposits Loans on mortgage security repaid Loans on stock or pass-book security repaid Interest Premium Fines Forfeitures Expense fund Transfer fees Assessments Pass book and initiation Membership fees Borrowed money Real estate	\$723,392.9: 7,066,578.1' 2,660,757.4: 81,456.9: 2,613,266.5: 327,757.3' 3,442,115.3: 391,562.9: 5,392.5: 182,377.8: 5,629.6: 6,743.5: 10,679.6: 34,414.7' 1,403,028.5: 15,033.6'
Refunder of insurance and taxes	3,103.9

Miscellaneous receipts	3,103.94 335,634.24
Total	17,340,856.46
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Loans on mortgage security Loans on stock or pass-book se-	\$9,476,293.51
eurity	1,098,908.97
Withdrawals of running stock	2,445,817.76
Withdrawals of paid-up stock	1,098,241.82
Withdrawals of deposits	32,680.98
Dividends	299,647.72
Expenses for other purposes	215,355.79
Borrowed money repaid	151,533.06 1,284.243.56
Interest on deposits	8,519.00
Interest on borrowed money	70,463,29
Insurance and taxes	10,065,98
Real estate	52,202,18
Miscellaneous disbursements	462,847.17
Cash on hand June 30, 1893	634,035.67
Total	17,340,856.46
STATISTICAL.	
Record of shares.	

ssued during the year......213,882 Withdrawn during the year...... 95,859 Present total number of shares of run-in force at beginning of fiscal year ... 34,974 ssued during the year..... 28,338 Canceled during the year..... Present total number of shares of stock in force June 30, 1893............680,216 Number of shares loaned on at beginning of fiscal year......160,352 which loans have been made......212,119 MEMBERSHIP. Depositing members...... 85,520 Borrowing members..... 41,382

Authorized capital stock\$219,144,590 Capital stock subscribed and in Torce 84,069,257 Marion County. The report for Marion county shows 142 associations, five of which failed to report. The total number of shares running is 242,-117. The paid-up shares are 25,213, making

the total 267,330. The number of shares

loaned on are 72,462. There are 40,085 non-

borrowing and 11,459 borrowing members.

The total membership in the county is 51,544. Following is the report: Loans on stock or passbook se-Furniture and fixtures..... Stationery and supplies..... Dues, interest and fines in arrears Micellaneous assets...... 32,742.63 Total\$9,622,397.98
LIABILITIES.

Running stock and dividends......\$6,674,729.76 Paid-up stock and dividends...... 2,005,772.25 Deposits and interest...... 97,992.60 Fund for contingent losses...... 45,774.49 Borrowed money...... 236,705.06 Undivided profits...... Dues, interest and premiums paid Total\$9,622,397.98

It appears that an egregious blunder was made in the announcement of a recent Church street entertainment, wherein the Sullivans, the Nolans and the Shines raised merry "cain." Investigations point to the impossible to determine from the appearance of the powder whether the fingers or a knife blade had been used.

"They put Beck and Splann on the stand to help build up their already tottering to help build up their already to help build up the help buil

The Shines Not "In It."

COLLEGE MEN

State Association Holds Sessions and Listens to Papers.

President Coulter Delivers the Annual Address and Brings Out Some Pertinent Points-Other Papers.

The members of the Indiana College Association had a general and interesting discussion at its opening session at the Denison yesterday afternoon on the relative merits of the German gymnasia and the American colleges. President John M. Coulter, of Lake Forest University, presided, about forty of the college professors being in the room when he called the meeting to order. The paper read by had a motive for wishing old Mrs. Koes-ters out of the way. Frank and Charles | German gymnasium was unusually good, Prof. David W. Dennis, of Earlham, on the and contained flashes of wit.

> The German gymnasium course compares in scope somewhat to the Indiana high school and the Indiana college course combined. Pupils can enter at the age of nine years, and nine years of study is prescribed. The course, it is claimed, is much more thorough than the courses in the American schools and colleges. Professor Dennis illustrated his paper with charts showing the comparative time given to the different branches of study in the gymnasia. Latin is given much attention, more, in fact, than is given to mathematics and a study of the mother tongue. An advantage of the system is that there are no breaks in the studies, a continuity of work being the central idea of the system. The Professor spoke satirically of the time the American student devotes to literary societies, football, prayer meetings, etc., to the exclusion of good college work. Not that he advocated the abstinence from religious work, but rather he thought the meetings every night took the student's mind too much away from the work he was expected to accomplish in the college. In Germany, he said, the boys attend the gymnasia, not to organize but to be organized. In the study of Latin in these foreign schools the student is compelled to lodge his vocabulary in his head, the books not being provided with vocabularies in the back part like they are in the books in use by American col-leges. Religion is taught by ministers, and this rule of having the teachers experts in their lines is carried out very fully and to much advantage. Students are praised and rewarded for effective work and for excellence. They are seated according to their ranking in their studies. The Professor thought the lack of a proper knowledge of mathematics and English in the American courses was an insuperable obstacle to the acquisition of a university education. The catalogues of American colleges show a series of begin-In discussing the paper Professor Kars-

spoke in defense of some of good features of the German system. He said there was no unde sirable rivalry among the schools like that among many of the American colleges. He thought the Germans had done more towards drawing valuable conclusions from the "details" to which it had been claimed they confined themselves with so much persistence. The teachers are not selected on the spur of the moment, as is done too frequently in this country. A man grows to the position in Germany. Professors Lewis, of Moore's Hill; Stevens and Stanley Coulter, of Purduet Burton, of Butler; Stott, of Franklin; Waldo, of DePauw; Merrill, of the State University; President Mills, of Earlham, and President Fisher. of Hanover, also took part in the discus-

Prof. Glenn Culbertson, of Hanover, read a paper on "Education in Siam and the Far East" that was well received. Prof. Hugh Th. Miller, of Butler, read a paper on "The Present Status of the Aryan Question," but there were not enough of those present familiar with the subject to evoke much of a discussion. Professor Miller dis-cussed at some length the theories as to the origin of this race and the merging of the language into others. He held that these invaders of Europe came from the steppes of southern Russia, where they were a pastoral people.

THE EVENING SESSION. President John M. Coulter read his annual address at the evening session of the association. It fairly bristled with those good points which Professor Coulter is capable of bringing out. "The Organization of College Work" was the subject. He spoke of practical matters of college administration, and laid particular stress on the duties of the president of a college, the faculty and the board of trustees. Each college has its own problem, he insisted, but the same general principles of administration underly the management of all colleges. He deplored the fact that some colleges put the most incompetent people in the most important positions. A president, he said, should have peculiar qualifications, for no position has so changed in its demands as this position has within the last quarter of a century. The president must be primarily an educator. There are so many diverse systems of education that it is not wise to try to adopt them all. A president should be able to know which is the best for the institution he has in charge. Where a college was on a canal formerly, so to speak, it is now on the high sea, and every college must choose its own pilot. No more is there one straight path. The faculty was held to be the proper training school for the presidency, for a man chosen must be in proper touch with college work and college methods. The president must be an organizer. Where one man has an idea he can find ten men who can carry it out. Formerly it was considered that the first desideratum was to secure an organizer. Now the first point to consider is a man's capacity as an educator. Professor Coulter also said that a president must be a specialist. There is no position that demands culture more than a college presidency but a specialist is not deterred from being an all-round man. Besides his special knowledge he must be broad. He must be a man with a special training to investigate and bring into position such powers of analysis as are needed in searching for the good in the mass of college rubbish. Again, he must be a judge of men. A college is measured by its faculty and the strength of its fac-ulty. The president should be able in selecting a professor to distinguish between the show and the substance. He should be expected to outline an educational policy, the details of which to be wisely left to the faculty for execution. The outline of this policy must be taken on faith by the board of trustees. Attention was called in the paper to the need of perfect freedom in making appointments. There is usually a very heavy pressure on the trustees by applicants for positions, and too often the president is robbed of his right to select the men to help him in making the administration of a college a success. He himself stration of a college a success. He himself has had an experience of this sort recently

He had reveived voluminous recommenda-tions in behalf of a certain candidate from ministers and politicians and a whole host of other people who knew nothing what-ever of the applicant's fitness for the position that was vacant. It was best, he continued, that the president should have the apportionment of the funds for the various departments. A college must be developed symetrically and not in a lopsided manner. If any department should be allowed to drag behind, it should be allowed to drop out all together.

It was impossible for the trustees to make equitable distributions of funds. In considering the faculty of a college, Professor Coulter said that the man in charge of a department should be the best man in the college for that particular department. A man in charge should be judged by the results and not by the number of hours in the day he put in the class room. He knew students and members of the faculty were judged solely by the fact that they were always present at sessions. Too often, the faculty being business men, judge the professors by the actual time they spend on the grounds. A professor must have unrestricted freedom in spending his appropriation. It is a common idea of trustees that professors are visionary and that they do not know the value of money.

President Eddy, of the Rose Polytechnic School, in discussing the paper, thought the idea of allowing the professors unlimited freedom in controlling their appropriations was a bad one. He spoke of an old habit in Yale where the trustees met once a year and allowed bills. The faculty became very conservative and there was too much inbreeding. President Smart, of Purdue, took a similar view. He thought too many people. ple were in the habit of overcharging the colleges for what they furnished. He believed it best to have the money appropriated for specific purposes.

Prof. Charles Lewis, of Moore's Hill College, read the last paper of the day. It

Professor Coulter thought under the present

ow scale of salaries the professors had an

ample opportunity to study the value of a

DePauw. These were ordered spread upon the minutes. A committee, consisting of Professors Underwood, Craig and Hall, was appointed to nominate officers. This committee will report to-day. Professors Dennis and Hoffman were named as an auditing

The association will meet again this morning, when papers will be read by President H. T. Eddy, of Rose Polytechnic, on "The Educational Value of Applied Mathematics;" by President E. P. Cubberly, of Vincennes University, on "Science Teaching in the Lower Grades," and by Prof. James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University, on "The Study of Politics in American Colleges," Certain proposed changes in the constitu-tion will also be considered. In the after-noon there will be meetings of the various sections of the association.

The Giving of Scholarship.

There was a brief meeting of the college presidents in the afternoon. It was decided to hold the next meeting at the Bates House on Feb. 9, when the question of abolishing the present system of awarding free scholarships will come up. The colleges have found that the system of giving scholar-ships to the students graduating the highest in their classes at high schools is not the best. Too frequently the students at the head of the graduating classes are in good circumstances and do not need a free schol-

Strange Woman Demented.

Elfra Davenport, aged sixty-five years, was brought to police headquarters yesterday mildly demented. The woman claims to live in Sidney, O., where, she says, her son is superintendent of the electric plant. She was found in the Union Station Monday night, and being without funds was sent to the Home for Friendless Women. Yesterday her queer actions alarmed the matron of the institution and she was sent to police headquarters. The woman ex-plains that she was on her way to Brazil where she has a son living.

Red Men Celebrate.

Comanche Lodge, No. 128, of the Improved Order of Red Men of West Indianapolis, celebrated its second anniversary at Spencer's Hall last night. The braves entertained their squaws with speeches, mu-sic and a "rip-roaring" banquet. This is one of the strongest orders of its kind in the State.

Holiday Hats. Dunlap's celebrated silk and derby hats at Seaton's Hat Store, 27 North Pennsyl-

A Long Line of Ailments. Medical opinion is that pure whisky is the that induce grip. They recommend Process" whisky. R. Cummins & Co., distillers, Loretto, Ky. Only sold by drug-

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